

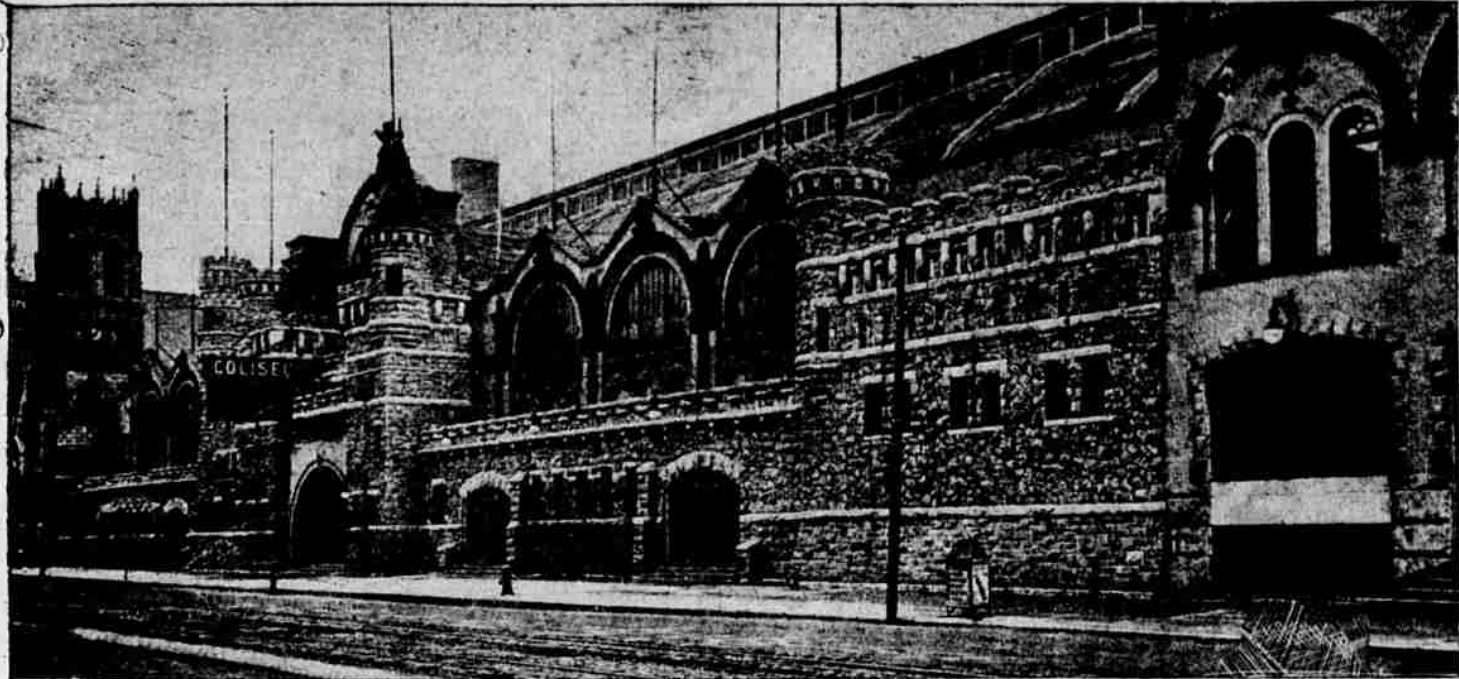
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 50.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2600.

CAUCUS FRIENDLY TO FAIRBANKS THOUGH LONG PROPOSES TAFT



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL MEET TODAY.

Want Coffee Duty—Fourth Japanese Army for Liaotong—Metcalf Succeeds Cortelyou. Nearly Hundred More Bodies From Slocum Wreck.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Jun 21.—The California Republican Delegation has elected George S. Knight National Committeeman for California and Gov. Pardee a member of the Notification Committee to wait on the President. In caucus, Ex-Secretary Long presented Secretary Taft as a Candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. The New York, Florida and Maine delegations voted for Fairbanks and his election is almost a certainty.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—The Hawaiian delegation to the Republican Convention have named Governor Carter as the chairman of the delegation. He has also been selected as a member of the organization committee. Delegate Kuhio has been selected as one of the honorary Vice Presidents of the Convention and a member of the Committee on Resolutions. W. H. Hoogs has been named as a member of the Committee on Credentials. W. T. Robinson assigned to the Committee on Rules, and Eric Knudsen a member of the Committee to notify the President of his nomination.

The National Committee has seated the Philippines delegation, allowing them two votes.

The Hawaiian and Porto Rican delegations are making a strong effort to secure a plank in the party platform declaring for a protective duty on coffee imports.

RUSSIAN LOSS AT VAFANGOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—The Russian loss at the Battle of Vafangow was 2,000. Eleven hundred of the wounded, including fifty-five officers, have arrived at Laiyang. It is charged that during the battle the Japanese mutilated the wounded.

SMALL RUSSIAN TRIUMPH.

TOKIO, June 19.—The Russian squadron sunk the Japanese transport Izumi which was homeward bound carrying a few sick soldiers. Three of the boats of the transport reached the shore.

KUROPATKIN GETTING READY.

TOKIO, Japan, June 17.—General Kuropatkin is assembling a strong force in the vicinity of General Kuroki's army. A great battle is imminent.

CHEFOO, June 20.—It is reported here that the Japanese have captured the inner fort at Port Arthur, losing 1,000 men carrying the works.

RUSSIANS CLAIM A REPULSE.

MUKDEN, June 20.—Chinese report that the Japanese were repulsed with heavy loss at Port Arthur.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET ESCAPED.

TOKIO, June 20.—The Japanese cruiser squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Kamimura, has returned to its base after having made an unsuccessful search for the Russian Vladivostok cruiser fleet. It is believed that the Russian fleet has returned to Vladivostok.

BRITISH STEAMER CAPTURED.

NAGASAKI, June 20.—The Russians have captured the British steamer Allenton Muroran Hongkong coal laden and have taken the vessel to Vladivostok.

The above cable is not quite clear as far as the words "Muroran" and "Hongkong" are concerned. The Allenton, a vessel of 2,774 tons register, called from Penarth on Feb. 20 for Hongkong. The vessel had not been reported since she left Port Natal, South Africa, on April 2.

ANOTHER JAPANESE ARMY MAY GO TO PENINSULA

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—It is believed that another army under Gen. Nogi will be landed on the Liaotong peninsula to assist in the reduction of Port Arthur.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, June 20.—The Japanese have buried 1516 Russian dead found on the Telissu battlefield. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—The Vladivostok squadron has returned to port.

LIAOYANG, June 20.—A fierce battle is in progress at New Kaichu.

STERLING SUCCEEDS COOPER.

MANILA, Jun 21.—Rear Admiral Cooper has transferred the command of the Asiatic fleet to Rear Admiral Sterling and will sail for San Francisco July 2.

Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper will be sixty years old on August 5. He has served in the navy for forty years. His successor in command of the Asiatic squadron has been a Rear Admiral since June 8, 1902. As a midshipman Sterling served on the "Shenan-



REAR ADMIRAL COOPER.

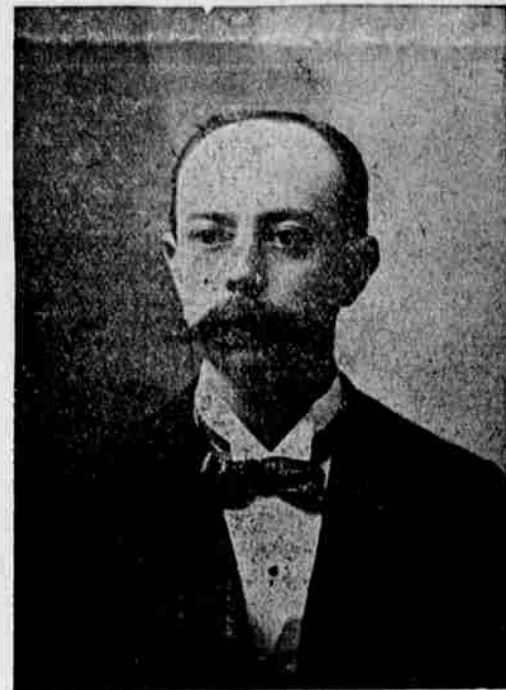
doan" in both attacks on Port Fisher in 1864. Since the war he has been on various stations and duties, commanding the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, in 1899 and the yard at Annapolis until he was sent to the Orient.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Ninety eight more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the General Slocum.

ALEX. ROBERTSON THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

CHICAGO, June 20.—A. G. M. Robertson has been chosen Re-



A. G. M. ROBERTSON, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

publican National Committeeman for Hawaii, Delegate Kuhio casting the deciding vote.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE HAS CHARTER DRAFTED

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Merchants Exchange will be held in the Chamber of Commerce room, Hackfeld building, on Friday, June 24, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of a Charter and By-Laws, and the completion of the organization.

From a draft of the charter handed to the Advertiser, it is seen that the full name is "Merchants Exchange of Honolulu," and the objects are as follows:

"To gather for the benefit of its members such matters of information regarding foreign and local shipping, and shipping news in general, as may be required, and to disseminate the same in such manner as may be convenient.

"To enter into contracts or agreements with other similar organizations or corporations or firms or individuals, in the Territory of Hawaii or elsewhere, for an exchange of reports and information concerning charters, schedules, sailings, quotations, or other matters relating to shipping, and on such terms as may be convenient.

"To provide for its members a central office or exchange in Honolulu, where all such and other information that may be required may be collected and distributed.

"To do any and all other things not inconsistent with existing laws that may be required or convenient for carrying out the objects of the organization."

It is proposed that the organization shall have succession by its charter name for fifty years, and the usual privileges of corporate property holding and disposing are reserved.

Membership is open to any person, firm or corporation, doing business in Honolulu, members to be elected as provided in the by-laws.

The management is vested in a board of five directors, to be elected annually by the members, the directors in turn electing from their own number a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and an auditor.

An annual meeting shall be held in July of each year and special meetings may be held at any time on call of the president or three or more of the directors for any business named in the call. A majority of members shall constitute a quorum.

The corporation may demand from each of its members the payment of such entrance fee and such assessments as may be authorized by the by-laws.

FAIRBANKS LIKELY FOR SECOND PLACE

CHICAGO, June 20.—The vice-presidency and the tariff plank of the platform have been the principal topics of discussion by the National Republican Convention. The indications are that Senator Fairbanks will receive the vice-presidential nomination, as a sufficient number of delegates to nominate him have declared themselves favorable. Senator Lodge will probably be chairman of the platform committee. It is believed that the platform will be a straight declaration for protection without promising reciprocity revision. Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will undoubtedly be named as manager of the campaign.

ALL SORTS OF FIGHTS

To Prevent Trials of Criminal Cases.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

To place jurisdiction of misdemeanors on appeal from the District Court squarely in the Circuit Court, the Attorney General's department has adopted the plan of procuring indictments against the defendants and then moving the appeals on the calendar only to enter nolle prosequi in the appeal cases. Thus a clear scope for prosecuting on the indictments, avoiding the constitutional objection to imprisoning subjects without that formality, is obtained.

Charles Creighton and Henry Hogan, attorneys for P. O'Sullivan, and J. J. Dunne, attorney for A. F. Francis, defendants to breaches of the liquor laws, raised strenuous objections to the new tactics of the prosecution yesterday morning. Messrs. Creighton and Hogan did the chief talking, at times in duet. They claimed that the defendant, O'Sullivan, had appealed to the next term of court and their appeals could not legally be shunted in the manner attempted.

Judge De Bolt allowed both defendants to reserve their pleas until 9 a. m. Tuesday, when the motion in each case of Assistant Attorney General Fleming to place the appeal on the calendar of this term, for the purpose of having it nolle prosequi, will be argued.

Alex. Lazarus, indicted also for violating the liquor laws, had no attorney to make a fight for him. His appeal from the District Court was accordingly moved on the calendar and a nolle prosequi entered thereon. Defendant then being arraigned on indictment pleaded not guilty.

OTHER INDICTMENTS.

Chew It, arraigned for having the fa lottery tickets in possession, was represented by Frank Andrade and had his plea reserved until this morning. His appeal from the District Court was nolle prosequi.

Territory vs. Becky Houghtaling, Henry Delamux (as the indictment gives his name) and Henry Ramos, malicious injury, had their plea set for 10 o'clock this morning. A. H. Crook is their attorney. This case raises a peculiar point. Defendants were discharged after trial in the District Court. The complaining witness was not satisfied and laid information against the trio before the grand jury, which returned a true bill against all of them. They are charged with chasing a trespassing mare about the yard of the first-named defendant, while no gate was open to permit the animal to escape. Under stress of pursuit the mare impaled itself upon a pointed iron post. Frank Robello is the prosecuting witness.

ANOTHER LITTLE TANGLE.

"Anything to please Mr. Douthitt," Judge De Bolt blandly ruled. The remark closed a short passage between the attorney for Mrs. Lucaweko and Mr. Fleming for the Territory, the case being one of illicit liquor selling. It set an early day for the hearing of a motion to place the appeal of defendant on the calendar.

Mr. Douthitt had first moved for an order to restore to Mrs. Lucaweko sundry bottles of beer, wine, etc. This was persisted in after the court stated that it was 10 o'clock and therefore past the allotted time for motions in any case but the one on for jury trial. The ground of this motion was that a nolle prosequi had been entered in the appeal case. When Mr. Douthitt was given to understand that the effect of the motion, if pressed, would be to put it in the power of the prosecution to place his client in custody, he dropped it like a hot potato.

JURY AGAIN TRAVERSED.

At the resumption of proceedings in the trial of Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae before Judge De Bolt at 10 o'clock, C. W. Ashford for the defendants presented a motion to set aside the special venire of jurors returned that morning. The ground was that the names had been illegally placed in the trial jury box, because the list included the names of several jurors who had served on grand and trial jury panels for the October 1903 and the January 1904 terms, and having so served had been excused, and being excused their names should have been placed in a sealed envelope not to be taken therefrom again until the end of the jury year.

On correction by Attorney General Andrews and the court, showing that the October term jury was not from the jury commission's list of 250 names for 1904, Mr. Ashford cut that reference out of his motion, saying there were names left of jurors who had been excused this year. He called up several jurors summoned on the special venire, who in answer to questioning verified his claim of fact.

Judge De Bolt overruled the challenge with the remarking of a jury was on. This process soon exhausted the list of jurors returned, necessitating the use of the 250 named in the venire. Another special venire of 250 names was named, including at it names of jurors excused in the January term. The court then proceeded to call the names of the jurors.

lated to any case in which the doings of the Legislature were involved. Sam. E. Pierce blurted out, "I believe the defendants are guilty," making even Kumalae laugh and eliciting from the Judge the request to jurors having opinions not to reveal which way their minds were set. R. Wylie Davies, excused for an opinion on the first trial, thought with some hesitation now that he could render a verdict upon the evidence and the court's statement of the law. He passed for cause. L. C. Ables, excused from a civil jury in Judge Gear's court the previous day because he said he would strike a balance for himself on the law as between the expositions of counsel without guidance of the court, narrated that incident but counsel on both sides were satisfied with him notwithstanding.

THE HILO CASE.

A. B. Loebenstein's examination in the Hilo waterfront ejection case of C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels and others, before Judge Gear, was concluded early in the afternoon. Mary Allau was next called and remained on the witness stand the rest of the day.

Once, when J. A. Magoon withdrew a question under objection by W. A. Kinney while Mr. Loebenstein was on the stand, Mr. Kinney caused a laugh by moving "that it appear on the record that Mr. Magoon had backed down for once in his life."

Affidavits filed at Hilo to procure a change of venue of this cause to Honolulu are by W. M. Giffard, a business associate of the Spreckels, and C. C. Kennedy and J. W. Mason, prominent business men of Hilo. Mr. Kennedy's allegations are to the effect that there is such a strong and general prejudice on the part of the people of Hilo against the Spreckels brothers, on account of their lack of sympathy with the town and of public spirit in developing it, that they could not get a fair trial there.

ISAAC NOAR'S FIGHT.

Isaac Noar has brought a cross complaint in equity against Lee Chu and C. K. Al, upon his alleged rights and interest in the Star Block premises, Fort and Kukui streets. His attorney is C. W. Ashford. After describing the premises, stating that the rents therefrom amount to \$225 a month, claiming that he owns a seven-sixteenths interest in the property and relating the suit brought against himself and his daughter, Julia Noar, by the defendants, the complainant charges:

That after the filing by defendants of their original bill they, "wrongfully and wickedly contriving to cheat, oppress and defraud your orator in the premises, did combine and confederate and agree together" that they would refuse to pay interest on a certain mortgage and that they would collect and appropriate to their own uses and purposes the rents and revenues of the mortgaged property; to the further purpose that they would prevent the collection of rents by this complainant and the application of the money to the mortgage obligations, and to the still further purpose of forcing a sale of the property under foreclosure of the mortgage.

The complaint goes on to say that the defendants did allow the payments of interest on the mortgage to lapse, until on July 1, 1903, there was \$340 overdue and that, on January 23, 1904, the property was sold under foreclosure, the defendants being the purchasers for the price of \$3700.

Mr. Noar declares that this price was grossly inadequate and that such inadequacy of price was the result of the pendency of litigation between defendants and himself. His prayers ending the complaint are:

That defendants be summoned to appear before the court and answer the allegations in this complaint and be thereafter bound by the proceedings. That defendants be compelled to come

(Continued on page 6.)

KAMEHAMEHA TOMB IS CONSECRATED BY CHURCH

While Ancient Kahilis Wave the Ceremony is Performed by Bishop Restarick in Presence of Large Gathering.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Amid the solemn and impressive consecration services of the Episcopal church the new tomb enclosing the remains of members of the Kamehameha family, which had long lain in the Mausoleum with the dead of the Kalakaua dynasty, was dedicated, and for the first time all the departed members of both dynasties were pronounced sealed in their final resting place. The Mausoleum grounds were thronged yesterday afternoon with invited guests and the occasion, modern in the method of consecration, also partook of the ancient rites over the dead by the presence of stalwart Hawaiian chiefs who stood about the new as well as the old tomb supporting royal kahilis and tabu sticks. The high and petty chiefs as they were recognized under the ancient system, wore feather ahukuas about their shoulders and apparently realized the importance of the ceremony, for they stood at their posts stolid and stern.

The new tomb is adjacent to the old Kamehameha tomb with its handsome surrounding block of polished granite, which covers the remains of Kamehameha II, Kamehameha III, Kamehameha IV and relatives. A mat of ti-leaves sprayed over with deep yellow blossoms of the Golden Shower led up to the four sides of the base of the new structure, covering a space ten feet in width all about the base. At each corner stood a Hawaiian kahili-bearer and between them were intermediate bearers with tabu-sticks. Beautiful flowers and leis were likewise grouped about the old Kamehameha tomb and kahili-bearers occupied the posts of honor.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the Hawaiian Government band marched in and occupied a space between the two tombs. Acting Governor Atkinson, representing the Hawaiian Government, Territorial and Federal officials, army and navy officers and foreign consuls stood opposite. Bishop Restarick of the Episcopal church, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Simpson and Rev. Frank Fitz in their robes of office, supported by the cross-bearer and followed by the surpliced male choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral, filed into the grounds and occupied an open space between the Governor and guests and the band, a Bishop who stood beneath a shade tree. The choir of Kawaiahae church was also present. Near the new tomb stood Mrs. Lucy Peabody, Mrs. Maria Beckley-Kahena, Mrs. Stella Keomallani Cockett and Mrs. Kalanikumailuna Henriques, well known adherents of the Kamehameha dynasty.

The address of the occasion was made by Bishop Restarick, as follows:

Friends and fellow citizens of Hawaii: We are gathered together here on a most interesting occasion. We are to consecrate tombs into which are removed all that remains of the mortal part of those who in their day were kings and chiefs. This provision of permanent and suitable tombs is most laudable. All honor be to those who conceived and carried out these plans. It is an instinct of the human race that has led men everywhere to select and

build places of burial for those who have been great above their fellows, and the Hawaiian people have always been careful as to the burial places of their chiefs.

These tombs are not only in honor of the dead, they are to be a witness in the centuries to come of the strong qualities which the men and women who lie here possessed, and of their devotion to the people's good.

There is no time, nor is this the occasion, for a recital of the deeds of each one of these departed. But there is time sufficient, and it is the place for a mention of the service which the line of the Kamehamehas rendered to their people and to point out some lessons from their lives.

The century in which they lived was the one in which progress was more rapid in much that makes up modern civilization, than in many centuries preceding it. It was a century of momentous changes among all the peoples of the world. It was a century when the boundaries of nations were broken up, when the human family seemed to begin to realize that it was a human family. It was a period when the means of communication became so easy and rapid that these Islands, once the most remote and isolated of all, became a very center of human activity in the working out of race problems.

It was a century in which peoples began to know each other, and when race prejudice and ignorance were shaken by Missionary and by commercial enterprise, and when nations and races began that mutual understanding of each other's good qualities, which in the future will lead to a closer brotherhood under the recognition that all men are children of a Common Father, and all are brothers through the Elder Brother.

It was during this period that these men and women lived. They saw the old customs fall away, they had a large part in the establishing and developing of a new order.

It was often, yes it was usually the case with chiefs and kings that they have opposed measures which took them from power or possessions. These tombs mark a line whose members with prophetic foresight, and generous good will for the people, initiated and devised measures for advancement. These tombs mark the resting place of men and women who in the new light which came to them willingly relinquished prerogatives, power, lands, wealth, for what they believed to be the good of the people.

It was the free act of King Kamehameha III, that promulgation by him of the Declaration of Rights. Such things have usually been obtained by the people rising in their might and demanding them.

It was the free act of the king by which he relinquished so great a portion of the land giving it to the people in fee simple. It was his free act which gave a constitution in 1852—preparing the way for other and more liberal ones to follow later.

It was the king who selected in the formative period men of remarkably high character and ability to carry out

the measures of reform and to organize the judiciary and other branches of the Government.

I should have to begin at the beginning of the list and go on to the end if I mentioned the interest which these departed ones had in the welfare of the people. All over the Islands, Churches are standing on the land given by them, schools are on sites given to their friends who came to teach them. Guided and inspired by those teachers whom they loved, and who loved them, everywhere arose institutions designed to uplift the people.

But there is need to specially mention noble women. The Hawaiian woman showed long ago her interest in the people's good and her courage when called upon to act.

That was a noble and a courageous deed of Kapiolani at Kilauea. There were women such as Kaahumanu who greatly helped to bring her people to larger knowledge, and so down to later times. The Queen's Hospital is a monument of a woman who loved the people and who was loved and respected by all races—Queen Emma was a noble woman judged by any standard in any day.

And then as if to close the chapter, when this line was dying out, Bernice Pauahi Bishop deeded the lands of the long line of chiefs which had come to her from many channels to be used for the training of the sons and daughters of Hawaii nei.

These tombs stand as monuments of a line of men and women devoted to the welfare, the uplifting, the good, of the people.

All honor be to those departed chiefs. The Pyramids mark the graves of despots. Des Invalides marks the resting place of a selfish Conqueror. But these tombs on a far off island mark the burial places of men and women who had true nobility for they had at heart the welfare of the people, and they gave that which they had in order that the people might advance.

I know that these Islands are small, but the deeds of these departed are as great as if they had been done by the monarchs and chiefs of the mightiest Nations. They are great in the sight of God who measures the purpose of the heart.

Then again though these Islands are small, yet their position has made them a center where problems of the deepest import to the human race are being worked out.

People do not yet understand the lessons which are being taught here. At no place in the world are men of so diverse race and speech brought together in such close relationship, where they live together on such terms of mutual sympathy, and respect for the good qualities of the other, and where each and all have such common opportunities of education and advancement, and where each in such a degree recognizes the rights of the other. Here the great solvent, the English Language, which is more and more becoming the world language, opens to all the magnificent fields of literature, science and commercial life, and in a measure induces common thought.

Here is set an example of the movement which must come, when men will more and more cease to be narrowed in their sympathies by place of birth, or by speech or race. Here in these Islands the East and the West meet and each learns of the other.

Great truths are usually brought out vividly in small areas. Here we are teaching the world the lesson that man must not despise man though he differs in race and speech.

In the details of changes such as these Islands have seen, and which many other nations saw during the same period, in the rearrangement of national lines, there must of a necessity arise to many a sense of loss and sorrow, and in all human affairs greed and self interest inseparably appear. But out of it all there is the lesson that God has for us. He is over all. We are working out His great plan. We are wise if we recognize it and have our

(Continued from page 6.)

HOLLOWAY'S HILO TRIP

Man Shoots His Wife Perhaps Fatally.

HILO, June 17.—During his stay in Hilo and vicinity, Supt. of Public Works Holloway has given road improvements and other public works careful consideration. Yesterday he looked over the proposed site for the Hilo jail on the Kaunama road above town, and later in the evening met the Board of Trade concerning this and other matters. He says the appropriation of \$16,000 is insufficient for the construction of a jail at this location. He estimates the cost on the proposed site to be \$75,000 on the scale outlined by Sheriff Andrews, and recommends the utilization of the present appropriation in the construction of substantial jail quarters on Jail Street at its present location.

As to filling in the Park, the bids received were found to be entirely too high, considering the proximity of material which can be taken from the beach. He therefore proposes to re-advertise for bids, to be filed with his office on or before June 25. The contract will be let immediately before July 1, otherwise the \$1,000 appropriation will lapse.

He has selected F. B. McStocker, chairman, H. J. Lyman and M. Porter, members of the Olaa and Puna Road Board. For the Hilo Board, he has already appointed John T. Moir, chairman, and Geo. Ross of Hakaia. For the third member he was undecided as between F. Brughelli, E. N. Holmes and the reappointment of Sheriff Andrews. The Sheriff said he did not care to seek more trouble than he meets in the routine duties of his office, and it is probable he will not be chosen.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Shortly after six o'clock on Tuesday night there was a hurry-up call at the police station, the Herald says, and the men on duty were surprised to learn that Mike Lehuenui, one of the oldest drivers in the employ of the Volcano Stables Co., had attempted to kill his wife by shooting her with a pistol.

Captain Rowland and two officers proceeded to the place at Kukuau where the shooting had taken place. The wounded woman was found in the dwelling back of Dan Kaihenui's house and from persons who had gathered it was learned that Mike and his wife had a disagreement at noon time, jealousy being the cause. He returned home just before six o'clock and started to renew the fight when his wife ran out of the house. She was followed by her husband, who fired a shot from his revolver which missed her. The woman stopped and Mike grabbed her and fired another shot which took effect in her abdomen, the ball passing through and lodging in the back. Once more he fired, the bullet taking effect in her shoulder blade. She fell to the ground and Mike ran away, stopping to rest when he reached the one mile post and then starting to town.

Near the residence of J. S. Canario on Volcano Street he threw away his revolver and a five dollar gold piece and farther along near the bridge he threw away some silver coin. He stopped when he reached the Foreign church and in the midst of a heavy rain storm sat down on the terrace. While Lehuenui was sitting there Rufus Lyman passed and asked what the matter was. Mike answered that he had had trouble with his wife. Young Lyman then told him he was wanted at the station house. The man made no resistance and walked along the street with Lyman until they met a policeman. At the station Mike was found to be under the influence of liquor. He made a statement and remarked that if he had killed his wife, he would have to die, too.

At a hearing before Judge Hapai the prisoner was remanded until the 20th inst. The wife is in the hospital lying at the point of death and there is little hope of her recovery. The prisoner has been working for the stables for a number of years except for about a year when he drove a wagon for Lewis & Co., the Honolulu grocers.

ITEMS.

Judge Little granted a divorce to Mrs. E. M. Loebenstein against A. B. Loebenstein with \$100 a month alimony. The grounds were desertion and non-support. Mrs. Loebenstein left for the Coast on June 3.

It is said that George Beckley left a check for one thousand dollars with Mr. Peck last week. The money is to be used for the building to be erected at the park.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harbour, who have resided in Kailua for the past six years, have decided to live permanently in California, and will leave Hilo in a few weeks.

In the tennis tournament Vines, with a handicap of 15, was beaten by Hapai, the score being 6-4, 7-5. Hapai and Madara defeated Moir and Baldwin, gentlemen's doubles, 6-3, 6-0. Hapai, with a handicap, beat to Elliot, 1-6, 6-4. In semi-finals Moir won from Elliot, 6-3, 6-2.

The past week has witnessed a round of tennis parties in Mrs. Bernice Madison Hall, who leaves this morning for Honolulu after a visit of several days with friends in Hilo and vicinity.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the giving of a grand ball at the Hotel de Ville, which was given by the Hawaiian Club.



NEW TOMB OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS

DR. COOPER AT CAPITAL

Makes Good Showing There and Sees President.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Dr. Charles B. Cooper, health commissioner for the territory, is here and attended the second annual conference of state and territorial health officers of the United States which met yesterday at the New Willard Hotel. He was president of the committee on leprosy in that conference and by far the most interesting speaker present at its short sessions. Monday Dr. Cooper goes to Atlantic city to attend the sessions of a Medical Congress there. While here he had a conference with Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, in which he urged upon Dr. Wyman the importance of establishing an experiment station at Molokai for the medical study and observation of leprosy. Dr. Cooper believes if the Marine Hospital Service would send an expert there to undertake the study of leprosy on a scientific basis much good would result.

He exhibited at the conference a large number of photographs of the lepers and their colony at Molokai. Some of these were in large albums and some detached photographs, but the entire collection aroused a very lively interest among the physicians present. They showed the disease in its various forms and in its different stages. The physicians and health officers made many demands upon Dr. Cooper for copies of certain of those photographs. He will leave some of the photographs with Dr. Wyman and some also with Mr. William Haywood who can make use of them in answering numerous inquiries here about the leper colony. The information is sometimes asked for in connection with matters of legislation before Congress.

The reports of various health officers about the conditions in the states and territories did not bring out much information, as there have been no recent epidemics. Very little was said about the plague, although a formal statement, containing no news, was made from California. Most of the health officers present will leave with Dr. Wyman extended reports on various topics, which subsequently will be printed.

Dr. Cooper had with him a printed pamphlet of a few pages and in neat form, entitled "Leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands." It gives some interesting statistics, especially regarding the financial burden of leprosy in the islands. Among other things, Dr. Cooper's pamphlet shows what it has cost the territory, as disclosed by reports of the board of health to care for lepers during the six years preceding Dec. 31, 1903. The pamphlet also has a table showing the financial relations of the United States with the territory of Hawaii. A large number of those copies were distributed here where they were calculated to do the most good in enlightening officials about conditions.

Before leaving Washington Dr. Cooper left with Dr. Wyman an exhaustive statement of 38 typewritten pages entitled "Some facts regarding leprosy as it exists in the territory of Hawaii." This will probably be printed in time. It does not treat of the etiology, pathology and treatment of leprosy, but rather of the history and facts presented by the disease in Hawaii. Dr. Cooper first writes of the geography, topography and climatology of the islands. Then he describes what is known about the discovery of leprosy in the islands, tells of the establishment of the first leper station at Palolo Valley, of the station afterwards established at Kalahehi, and of events that led up to the establishment of the present station at Molokai. That station is described in much interesting detail. He tells of the epidemics of "swollen head fever" and mentions in detail the symptoms and treatment. The apprehension and examination of lepers are also depicted at length occupying several pages of the report. Then there follows a table about the number of lepers admitted to the settlement. Space is also devoted to children born in the settlement.

Dr. Cooper dwells at some length upon the "Contagiousness of Leprosy" and "Hereditary Leprosy." He quotes on these topics as well as on other topics in his reports many authorities who have been at the Leper Settlement and mentioned the various theories regarding the propagation of the disease.

The report closes with a statement about the financial burdens upon the territory of caring for the lepers. He points out that the climate is peculiarly favorable for the treatment of the disease and that the United States should "promptly establish at the settlement a station for the thorough scientific investigation and research of this dread disease, under charge of the best qualified specialists."

The report adds:

"That having established such a station, the Federal Government shall consider its duty towards at least aiding the territory in caring for these unfortunate."

"These two objects would require but a small share of the net profits accruing to the federal treasury from the Territory of Hawaii."

"Should the Federal Government eventually decide to take entire charge and control of the leper settlement on Molokai, the citizens of the territory would object, and vigorously protest, against its being made a national leprosarium."

Dr. Cooper had a very satisfactory interview with Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service, and with Assistant Surgeon General H. D. Tiedholm, about the establishment of an experiment station at Molokai to study leprosy in a scientific manner. They promised to look into the matter and do everything in their power to carry out the suggestion.

chat with President Roosevelt during a call at the White House. The President asked him many questions about conditions in the islands, in fact kept up a running fire of questions which Dr. Cooper was kept busy answering as long as the interview lasted.

ROSS OF HILO REPUDIATES LITTLE

Stopping at the New Willard Hotel is Mr. H. L. Ross, of Hilo, who has come to look after his interests as an applicant to succeed Judge Little. He expects to have an interview within a day or two with Assistant Attorney General Day. Mr. Ross is telling his friends here that he regrets, under all the circumstances, that Judge Little has seen fit to endorse him for the judgeship and that it was entirely without Mr. Ross's solicitation. Mr. Ross feels that Judge Little's support is likely to prejudice his chances for the nomination.

GERRIT WILDER'S STUDIES.

Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder, of Honolulu, has been here this week and departed yesterday for San Francisco. It is probable that he will be a passenger on the same steamer for Honolulu as carries this letter. He is returning from a long trip to Europe, in the interests of the flora of Hawaii. He is well satisfied with the results of this European visit.

"I have been taking lessons in grafting—not in the political sense, however—budding and in arching," said he, "under the tutelage of Mr. George W. Oliver, the expert in that line in the Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington. My lessons extended over two days and were concluded to-day."

From the bureau Mr. Wilder will carry in a basket of the marketing variety rare specimens indigenous to the tropics, and which have been grown and experimented with in the department. Among these will be manioc, from India, brought to America some time ago, and mangosteen, a rare fruit, selling in New York for \$1.50, when obtainable.

Mr. Wilder is confident this fruit will grow well in Hawaii, and will water, cover, and uncover as the atmospheric conditions demand, the tiny plants which he hopes some day to see grow into trees in the island where he has lived many years.

Mr. Wilder bears a commission from the board of agriculture of Hawaii to make his investigations among the greenhouses and floral establishments in Europe and America. When he visited Washington last September on his way to Europe, Secretary Wilson gave him credentials to European countries, and with these he was enabled to make close observations as to the methods of forestry and plant propagation.

TRINIDAD SUGAR.

Vice Consul W. M. Handley, of Trinidad, West Indies, has forwarded a long report here regarding the commerce and industries of Trinidad. He has this to say about sugar as one of the principal exports:

"Sugar is prepared exclusively from sugar cane in the large 'Central' factories in the colony. In these factories cane sugar is produced, polarizing 98 to 99 per cent, of pure sugar. During the last eight years there has been a most striking change in the relative position of sugar and cocoa. In 1895 the market price of sugar had fallen to \$40.80 and the sugar industry was in danger of extinction. Prices were then believed to have reached the lowest mark, but in 1902 they fell below \$28. Since then many of the factories have closed down. However, the larger plants are still operating, one producing 15,000 tons per year, but the present prices of sugar are so much below the cost of production that this industry is in a very precarious condition."

"Large quantities of molasses are produced in connection with the manufacture of sugar. Some is used as cattle food and some converted into rum; but there is usually a surplus, which is sometimes unsalable at a profit. A suitable outlet for this surplus stock is very much required."

"Rum is made locally from molasses, and 300,000 gallons are consumed annually in the island. Of the total exported last year England received 146,000 gallons, Venezuela 57,000 gallons, and the United States 8,000 gallons. The well-known Angostura bitters is made in Trinidad from rum of the finest quality produced in the island. The other ingredients are a trade secret. During the year ended March 31, 1903, Angostura bitters was exported as follows: To Germany, 13,000 gallons; to England, 11,000 gallons; and to the United States, 10,000 gallons."

THE SAKA CASES.

The Board of Appraisers of the Treasury Department have upheld the protests of Gonsalves & Co. and S. Kimura & Co. (Limited) against the assessment of duty on sake which has leaked from casks in transit. The collector at Honolulu assessed the duty on an importation of the Japanese wine, or sake from Kobe, Japan, at the rate provided for still wine. The record shows that certain of the tubs in which the sake was imported were found to be empty at the time of landing. It was claimed by the importers that an allowance should be made for the sake which appears to have leaked out or disappeared from the empty tubs. The board of appraisers upheld the protests and reverse the collector's decision in each case.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MR. HATCH TAKES TIME FOR THOUGHT

Hon. Francis M. Hatch, who first learned of his appointment to the Supreme Court bench on arriving home in the steamer Siberia yesterday, was requested by telephone to meet Chief Justice Frear (re-elect) and Associate Justice Hartwell (re-elect) at the Judiciary building. He arrived at 2 o'clock and there was a brief conference in the office of the Chief Justice.

It was generally expected in the courthouse precincts that the justices would then be sworn into office. To everyone's surprise, Mr. Hatch wished to think over the matter of accepting the office, at least over night.

Mr. Hatch being released from travel fatigue, he had a long talk with the justices and then he went to his home. He was then seen by Mr. Hartwell, who was then his secretary, and he was advised to take over night to think over the matter. He was then seen by Mr. Frear, who was then his secretary, and he was advised to take over night to think over the matter.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX TO LAWYER GEO. A. DAVIS

What the Department of Justice Thinks Is the Local Attorney's Due—Nervous Temperament and Eccentric Manners Commented on.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—By this mail Mr. George A. Davis will receive a letter from Attorney General Knox regarding his disbarment by the Territorial court of Hawaii and his suspension from practice for three months by the United States District Court. The fact that the Attorney General in his decision—for the letter is a decision—follows the lines of Judge Dole's decision last March but that the President can not interfere to relieve Mr. Davis of the disbarment because he has no constitutional power to do so has been told in a cablegram already sent by me.

The papers in the case have been long and carefully considered in the Department of Justice. The examination of authorities was made by Assistant Attorney John W. Trainer. The Attorney General signed the letter last evening (Friday) and the letter will go on the mail which leaves here Monday, June 6. Assistant Attorney General Russell, who had the papers in charge originally, was unable to give the case attention, as was expected because as soon as he returned here from Paris, where he went to attend to legal matters pertaining to the transfer of the Isthmian Canal property to the United States, he was directed to proceed to Panama to attend to further business there in the same connection. The recent consideration of the case was on direction of President Roosevelt, following a request made to him by Mr. Davis when the latter was visiting here.

The Attorney General's letter is couched in a judicial tone. The copy has not been made public here but the contents are known. It begins with a brief history of the case, stating how Mr. Davis was disbarred by the Territorial Supreme Court and how, on his own request, the same matter was presented in the United States District Court, over which Judge Sanford B. Dole presides.

Then follows a review of the President's power to pardon, showing that he has no constitutional authority to set aside verdicts of judges in contempt cases, except where contempt is punished by fine and imprisonment and thus becomes a criminal case. Decisions of the Supreme Court are cited in that connection, all showing that the President is without authority to interfere in the case before the Territorial court. The Attorney General's decision makes no direct reflection upon the action of the Territorial judges but at the same time demonstrates his approval of the decision by Judge Dole. The letter to Mr. Davis is the only one that will be written in the case.

It is learned on good authority that lawyers, who have had opportunity to examine into the case, are inclined to the opinion that the Territorial judges were, possibly, a little harsh in their disbarment of Davis. That, however, will hardly be of any material benefit to him now. His nervous temperament and eccentric manners are recognized here as having been something of a factor in the case but the lawyers feel that it might have been better had the judges been a little charitable with him on that account. There is nothing of this in the Attorney General's letter but he does express regret that there is no means of relief open to him on the part of the government.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT CLUB NOMINATIONS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Meetings of Republican clubs were held in most of the precincts of the fourth district last night, those of the fifth district having generally been held the previous week. Below are reports of meetings in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th precinct clubs. A good tone prevailed in all of the meetings, and wherever they were not large the strongest workers were nevertheless to the front.

FIRST OF THE FOURTH.

There was a fair-sized meeting of the Republican Club of the First Precinct of the Fourth District, at the residence of Thos. P. Cummins, Pawaa, last night.

Chas. L. Hopkins, the retiring president, on calling the meeting to order announced that he would decline re-nomination to the office. Sam. K. Kamaloipi, retiring assistant secretary, acted as secretary. Nominations for the election a week later were made as follows:

For president—W. W. Harris and S. F. Chillingworth, both of them members of the House of Representatives. For 1st vice-president—S. M. Kanakanaui, Jos. Luahiwa and Jas. Nott Jr. For 2nd vice-president—Sol. Kauai. For secretary—Sam. K. Kamaloipi. For assistant secretary—E. Buffandeau.

For treasurer—W. W. Chamberlain. For judges of election (3)—S. K. Kamaloipi, E. Buffandeau and Geo. Macy. For executive committee (5)—Thos. P. Cummins, W. C. Roe, E. G. Keen, W. H. Charlock, Chas. Lewis, E. Towse and M. S. Kauai.

W. C. Roe, after business, was called on for a speech and responded with a eulogy of Governor Carter and the Supreme Court appointments, the speaker crediting him with pulling through. It was at a political meeting a year or two ago that Governor Carter told him, if he was going to call on him for remarks, to introduce him as "the bald-headed boy of Punahele," which he did with the result that Mr. Carter made a speech that greatly pleased him. In praising Messrs. Hartwell and Hatch he spoke of professional services each had rendered him in those past and caused roars of laughter with the story of his consulting Mr. Hartwell many years ago. Mr. Hartwell turned him over to W. A. Whiting, who was then his secretary, and he was advised to run over to the station and everything would be all right. I took the car and he was not to be seen.

The meeting in Mr. Hartwell's precinct gave six cheers for Governor Carter, and before dismissing the members Mr. Hopkins gave some instructions in Hawaiian.

SECOND OF THE FOURTH.

There was a goodly assemblage of the Republican Club of the Second Precinct of the Fourth District at their own meeting place, corner of Wilder avenue and Keeaumoku street. The club has taken a lease of the "Makiki Store" building for ten years and fitted it up with furniture and electric lights. This meeting was the inauguration of the clubhouse.

J. H. Soper, president, had the chair and Geo. B. McClellan the secretary's desk. Nominations for officers were made as follows:

For president—J. H. Soper, W. T. Rawlins and John A. Hughes. For vice-president—M. A. Gonsalves and H. Kolomoku. For secretary—H. E. Murray. For treasurer—J. A. Gilman. For executive committee (5)—Wm. Aylett, G. B. McClellan, F. L. Hoogs, John Hughes, Jos. Little, Manuel Cook, Frank Kruger, J. W. Jones, C. S. Crane, W. T. Monarrat, O. C. Swain, Frank Monoha and W. T. Rawlins. For judges of election (3)—Manuel Cook, Capt. Dabel, W. E. Wall, Henry Kani, E. Kopke, C. M. White and Wm. White.

THIRD OF THE FOURTH.

A rousing meeting of the Republican Club of the Third Precinct, Fourth District, was held at Concordia hall. Besides being big it was absolutely harmonious, a unanimous election of all officers being effected on the nomination. The meeting proves that the precinct is Republican to the core. By unanimous nomination the following are the officers of the club for the ensuing two years:

President—E. Faxon Bishop. First vice-president—J. B. Bush. Second vice-president—J. Mata. Secretary—Chas. N. Marques. Treasurer—Jon. B. Pratt. Executive committee—Messrs. Keoni, McRae, Diaz, Napohama and Geo. Kihara. Judges of election—Frank Foster, Geo. Kihara and Sam. Mann.

FOURTH OF THE FOURTH.

The members of the Republican Club of the Fourth Precinct of the Fourth District nominated the following officers at a meeting last night:

President—E. W. Quinn. First vice-president—A. E. Johnson. Second vice-president—Sam. Mann.

Secretary—W. W. Carlyle. Assistant secretary—Vincent Fernandez.

Treasurer—J. F. Morgan. Judges of election—A. L. Moore, A. D. Castro, Henry Peters. Executive committee—D. Kalauokalani Jr., J. F. Durao, Sam. Kamakau, J. S. Fox, L. J. Aylett, A. L. Moore, A. V. Gear, A. H. R. Vierra, A. V. Peters (five to be elected).

SIXTH OF THE FOURTH.

At a meeting of the Sixth Precinct of the Fourth District Republican Club, Lorin Andrews presiding, held at headquarters last night, the following nominations were made, leaving no contest:

President—Lorin Andrews. First vice-president—Capt. I. Bray. Second vice-president—W. J. Stansbury.

Secretary—J. J. Hughes. Assistant secretary—C. K. Quinn. Treasurer—L. H. Wolf. Executive committee—E. M. Boyd, C. K. Quinn, W. S. Fleming, J. Duggan, and C. A. Yarelek. Judges of election—E. Corrao, H. Simpson and J. J. Hughes.

DEATH OF A. K. NAWAHI

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Albert K. Nawahi of Hilo, who came to Honolulu to attend the Democratic Convention, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital, from a brain tumor. The remains will be embalmed and shipped to Hilo on the Kinau next Tuesday for interment on Hawaii.



ALBERT K. NAWAHI.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Albert K. Nawahi of Hilo, who came to Honolulu to attend the Democratic Convention, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital, from a brain tumor. The remains will be embalmed and shipped to Hilo on the Kinau next Tuesday for interment on Hawaii.

The deceased was a young man, and had been married for about a year, his wife being a granddaughter of the late William Nottley. His mother, Mrs. Nawahi, is prominent in Hawaiian circles and exercises some political influence.

The young man attended the races on Saturday but owing to indisposition returned to the city early in the day. In the early part of the present week he became quite ill and was removed to the hospital.

HILO MAN ADOPTS CURLY HEADED GIRL

From the New York Times: After a 5,000-mile trip over land and sea to get a baby—anybody's baby—Daniel Bidwell, a sugar merchant of Hawaii, will return home in a day or two with a curly-haired two-year-old. He got to New York night before last, and immediately inserted an advertisement in a morning paper offering \$100 for the right kind of infant.

Before 6 o'clock last night he had selected one which he said suited him "to a T." At 7 o'clock the Hawaiian was discovered stealthily escaping from the Cosmopolitan Hotel with a hunted look in his eyes.

"You are the eighteenth in the last two hours," he said to his questioner. "I had no idea my wishing to get a little thing like a girl baby would attract all this attention. My wife won't like it much. She will tell me I ought not to have published my name and address, and of course she'll be right. It won't be very pleasant to have the entire population waiting for me with the question, 'Did you find a stray baby?'"

Mr. Bidwell refused to tell the name of the child. With great hesitation he said she was something over two years old and was the prettiest little thing he had seen. In fact, he seemed to be charmed at the prospect of going 5,000 miles with her, remarking:

"Oh, I guess I know how to manage the kid, even if I haven't one of my own. You see, it had to be done. We couldn't get along any more without a child in the family. We are both Americans, and we preferred to get our foster-child here. So I came to New York for a choice specimen. I think I've got it."

Between every remark about the child the Hawaiian bemoaned having put his name in the paper with the advertisement. He evidently didn't look forward with pleasure to what his wife would say.

"She won't like it at all," he repeated over and over again. "Next time I go baby hunting I'll know better. Anyway, I'm glad I didn't tell the name of the town I am from. I am getting the New York papers won't tell me to my home."

The man from Hawaii dodged subtly by out of the old store and started down the street talking softly to himself.

PARKER THE COMING MAN

Hearst Now Preparing to Retire Into Background.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Grover Cleveland's frank, straightforward endorsement of Judge Parker, has done much to clear the Democratic atmosphere, and encourage those members of the party who are sincerely interested in securing harmonious action at St. Louis, and in the campaign to follow the convention.

The formal announcement of Mr. Hearst that he intends to abide by the decision of the convention, followed by the statement from St. Louis that he has relinquished his claim to three floors of apartments in the Planter's Hotel, during the convention period, is also an indication that Mr. Hearst is preparing to take a humble seat on the Parker band wagon.

Senator Gorman's declaration at the Maryland state convention, last week, to the effect that he is entirely satisfied with the honors already conferred upon him by the Democratic party, is generally regarded by his friends that he does not intend to make an issue with Judge Parker.

These three incidents of Democratic interest, coming so closely together, have had a stimulating effect upon the Democrats who favor the nomination of Judge Parker. The New York Herald has interviewed several hundred prominent business men, of all shades of political opinion, as to what effect Judge Parker's nomination would have on the business interests of the country. The replies invariably were that the nomination of Judge Parker will not affect business prosperity any more than will the nomination of Roosevelt.

All these indications of Democratic harmony are not gratifying to the Republicans, who have been banking heavily upon the general idea that it is an impossibility for the Democrats to get together during the present campaign. Senator Bailey, who is one of the most level-headed and progressive members of the Democratic party, in discussing the stimulus given the Parker movement, said he was prepared to withhold his personal preferences, as to a candidate, in the interest of party harmony.

"It is well known," said Senator Bailey, "that I personally prefer the nomination of Senator Gorman, because I honestly consider him the strongest man we can nominate. There appear to be many persons who are as much interested in the success of the Democratic party as I am, who regard Judge Parker as the most available man to concentrate our efforts upon. Under the circumstances it seems to me that it is the duty of every loyal member of the Democratic party to put aside his personal feelings in this matter and join in a united effort to nominate the man who will command the largest vote. In my judgment, we can better determine the vote-getting strength of Judge Parker when the representatives of the party assemble at St. Louis. In Texas we want to be with the winner and therefore I anticipate that our delegation will go to the convention without instructions."

Senator Bailey made it perfectly plain, and so did his colleague, Senator Culberson, that Texas is friendly to Judge Parker and instructions will not be necessary in view of the drift of general sentiment in the direction of Judge Parker.

Mr. Cleveland's candid endorsement of Judge Parker suggests a heretofore unpublished incident in connection with the selection of Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate, the first time he ran for President.

A number of Democratic leaders met at the home of Samuel I. Tilden (Graystone), to select a candidate to run against Blaine, in 1884. Among those attending the conference were Daniel Manning, William C. Whitney, Senator Gorman, Ransom, of North Carolina; B. B. Smalley, and Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Various names were considered but no agreement was reached. Finally when the conference was about to end, Mr. Tilden, who had followed closely what had been said in behalf of the men suggested, said he would like to propose the name of a man, who he thought could be elected. In his feeble voice he added:

"We have a mayor down in Buffalo, Grover Cleveland, who is the best vote-getter I ever knew. I am confident that if we nominate him we can elect him, but I want to say right here that I will not vouch for what we can do with him, if elected, for he has a will of his own."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Every one knows that cholera morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases known to humanity. The fact that it is so swift and so often fatal in its results makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady. It often terminates in death before a physician can be summoned or medicine procured. Attacks of cholera morbus come unexpectedly and every family should be prepared. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand, but it is better to have a life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Beware, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

It is reported by the Maunaloa that a volcanic committee has been organized in Maunaloa, Hawaii, during the summer to protect the country from volcanic eruptions that has become somewhat common.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : JUNE 21

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Hawaii's financial relations with the Federal Government were clearly set forth in statistical statements prepared by L. E. Pinkham, president of the Board of Health, for Doctor Cooper. A condensed exhibit of Federal revenues from this Territory since admission is as follows, the period being June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1904:

Net income from the Territory of Hawaii.....\$4,788,252.51
Net expense of the Federal Government in Hawaii.....\$28,705.67
Net profit to the Federal Treasury from Hawaii.....\$4,759,546.84

This amount was more than equaled by extraordinary expenditures from the Federal treasury which, as Mr. Pinkham shows, are covered by public property transferred to the Federal Government, the items being:

Plague fire claims.....\$1,900,000
Hawaiian public debt.....4,000,000
Hawaii's unparalleled outlay for humane purposes, disclosed by reports of the Board of Health are shown in the following totals of a table given by Mr. Pinkham covering the six years ended December 31, 1903:

Care of lepers.....\$ 876,888.86
Ordinary expenditures for the public health.....\$30,064.65
Extraordinary expenditures: Plague 1899-1900.....625,000.00

Grand total.....\$2,331,953.51
Taking the item of \$876,888.86, care of lepers, Mr. Pinkham comments: "This burden can only be appreciated when it is realized that it equals the continental United States supporting 52,513 indigent persons at a corresponding expenditure in six years of \$433,670,753.29, or \$72,278,458.88 annually. The people of the United States would consider such a burden too onerous to be borne."

In the details of Federal revenue collected in Hawaii for the four years since the admission of the Territory, Mr. Pinkham makes an estimate for the year ending June 30, 1904. Up to June 30, 1903, a little more than three years, the customs receipts in this Territory were \$3,786,338.98, and deducting therefrom the expenditures for collection, \$211,555.45, the net income of \$3,494,783.53 results. For the year ending June 30, 1904, the estimated net income is \$1,095,000.

Internal revenue receipts from June 14, 1900, to March 31, 1904, were \$256,670.26 and the expense of collection \$69,492.72, leaving a net income of \$187,177.54. In this regard there was an unusual expenditure in 1901 for Chinese registration amounting to \$22,445.24.

Items of net expense to the United States treasury on account of services for the Territory of Hawaii are as follows:

Office U. S. Marshal.....\$ 10,302.50
Annexation Hawaiian Islands 9,848.34
Quarantine service.....134,559.29
Immigration service.....\$1,133.00
District Court salaries.....7,230.97
Salaries of Governor, Justices and Judges, expenses, etc., net estimated.....217,335.35
Contingent expenses.....4,332.03
Repayments to importers and drawbacks.....29,245.69
Quarantine Island improvements.....40,000.00
Expenses Congressional committees.....25,000.00
Lighthouse Board.....7,000.00

The total net running expenditure of the U. S. Government for Hawaii is given as \$28,705.67, which deducted from the total net income of \$4,788,252.51 leaves, as the net profit of the Territory of Hawaii to the U. S. Government for the term of four years and sixteen days, \$4,759,546.84. Probably, if the postoffice statistics could have been included, the balance in favor of the Federal treasury would be shown somewhat larger.

As the account stands, Hawaii really deserves a special consideration plank in each of the great national party platforms.

A FACTOR IN SUGAR.

The new Federal Sugar Refinery of New York will open for business before the close of the present month. A letter received in Honolulu yesterday, from Mr. C. A. Spreckels, enclosed pictures of the refinery at Yonkers as completed, showing that raw sugar is already being received there. The entire structure is built of steel and brick with concrete floors and, as Mr. Spreckels writes "stands the finest constructed plant in the world today."

Gus Spreckels, who is at the head of this new refinery, spent more than five years on the continent of Europe experimenting with sugar processes and machinery. He claims to have methods whereby the cost of refining will be reduced so that he can place refined sugar upon the market at a lower figure than any competitor and still make a fair profit at the business. His new methods are well protected and the Federal Refinery may become an important factor in the price paid for raw sugar, as well as in that paid by the consumer for the refined product.

It is the intention of Mr. C. A. Spreckels and the gentlemen associated with him, who represent several hundred million dollars, to establish a chain of refineries covering the United States and Canada. General Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, is one of these and the next move may be to equip the refinery at Montreal with the new methods. Some point on the Pacific coast will also be selected for a refinery, just where has not been determined.

This new factor in the sugar world has developed as a result of the dissensions in the Spreckels family since the sale of their Philadelphia refinery which was managed by C. A. Spreckels, who then began to devote himself to a more thorough study of the industry. His work was so successful that he was able without difficulty to gain the financial support of other millionaires in New York, who promptly expressed their willingness to join in the gigantic enterprise.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Republican National Convention which opens today will probably add the name of Roosevelt to the long line of Presidential nominees, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison and McKinley; and perhaps the name of Fairbanks to the roster of Vice Presidential nominees, Dayton, Hamlin, Johnson, Colfax, Wilson, Wheeler, Logan, Morton, Field, Hobart and Roosevelt. Such a ticket is forecasted and it is the one most Republicans look for and which many of them fear.

The character of the campaign will largely depend upon the man whom the Democrats shall name. It is too late to expect the help of a Hearst candidacy; the young publisher seems to have no chance to get into the field and thus make Mr. Roosevelt's cutting and election sure. But there is a possibility that Bryan and Hearst will together drive the convention to some man of their own radical type, in which event the business interests which always decide elections, will be obliged to support Roosevelt whether they prefer him or not.

On the other hand if Parker gets the nomination the fight will be a tremendous one with the odds nearly even. Judge Parker is said to be as sagacious as Tilden was, as conservative as Cleveland, and as silent until the time comes to say something to the point—as was Ulysses S. Grant. Such a man, with the appeal his candidacy would make to great business interests cannot be despised even by so dashing and gallant a political leader as Roosevelt.

There is this hope for the latter: His party is in a majority; that is to say there are more people in the country who ordinarily vote the Republican ticket than the Democratic. The record of nearly forty-five years shows that the Republicans outnumber their rivals—a fact which is not altered by Cleveland's two successes, for he was elected each time by Republican dissenters. Furthermore it generally happens, when the campaign warms up, that most of the dissenters fall in line to vote the old ticket. Cleveland in 1884 had an enormous recruitment of Republicans at the start, but so many of them fell away that he escaped defeat by only 1200 votes in a ballot of millions. Twelve years before, Greeley started out as good as elected but his Republican support kept leaving him for Grant and the latter was triumphant at the polls. From this incident especially, Roosevelt may take heart of grace, for the feeling against him is a mere fleeting prejudice compared to that which brought on the Liberal Republican bolt from Grant.

Considering what the Department of Justice said about the Davis case and its evident desire to see the disbarred lawyer reinstated in practice, it would seem to be good policy for the Supreme Court of the Territory to mitigate his sentence still further. Commutation has been made until October, three months distant. Judge Dole, on the Federal bench, with the evident concurrence of the Department, held that suspension from practice for three months was enough. This sentence Mr. Davis has served, and his financial condition is such that further disbarment would mean not only distress for himself but for those who are dependent on him. The Attorney has no reason to love Mr. Davis but it cannot be kind to fair play nor in the sentiment among the people as well as in the Department of Justice that he has been punished enough.

The other day this writer suggested that the Department of Justice should consider the case of the man who was caught in the act of stealing a horse and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year.

There are many cases where the Department of Justice should consider the case of the man who was caught in the act of stealing a horse and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year.

AS TO COFFEE.

The Advertiser does not see any chance of success for the plank proposed for the Republican National platform, declaring for a protective duty on coffee imports. A platform is a device to catch votes; and no votes can be made with a scheme to establish a dear breakfast table; to tax the \$60,000,000 worth of imported coffee for the sake of protecting the small interests of insular citizens or colonists who have no part in Presidential politics. There is no easier way to overturn an English ministry than by proving that it has made the poor man's loaf cost more; and the immense influence the price of living has in American politics was shown when Wm. McKinley, in framing his tariff bill, was careful to keep the breakfast table cheap. Every practical politician knows that a measure to tax coffee would hurt the party responsible for it; and it is not to hurt but to help parties that formal declarations of policy, like a national platform, are made.

The best hope of the insular coffee-grower seems to be to sell his product to a public which has been taught to regard it as of high grade and worth more money than the ordinary sort. Within a few years past a San Francisco house put up a fair article of tea in handsome packages and advertised it far and wide as "Schilling's Best." There was plenty of tea in the market as good and at a cheaper price; but sheer advertising made "Schilling's Best" a popular beverage all over the coast, a fortune coming out of it for Schilling. Now some insular coffee, especially the Hawaiian, is a product of rare merit. People on the coast like it when they can get it unadulterated, but they complain that the dealers there use it chiefly as a blend with the inferior Brazilian coffees. Except in the case of one brand no special effort has been made to retail the product attractively. Would not our coffee men get on an even more secure basis than a tariff could give them, by pooling their crops, aging them sufficiently and then selling the coffee in handsome packages through some reputable house which would advertise as Schilling does, thus avoiding the trouble planters are now having with jobbers? Tariffs come and tariffs go but a popular taste of food can be made to sell on its merits irrespective of impost. A lesson of this sort may be learned from the earlier growth of the Californian raisin industry.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Observance of the Fourth of July has been slack for several years in Honolulu, principally because there is no one whose duty it is to call a meeting and make arrangements in advance. That function used to fall to the United States Minister and the people of the American colony seconded his efforts with patriotic zeal and enthusiasm. With annexation the Minister disappeared and there was no one who felt charged with responsibility in the matter. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." True, something was done in one or two years, but as a general thing the observance of the day has been perfunctory. For this year nothing is yet proposed, though there is abundant patriotism and Honolulu has with it one of the most famous orators of the West in Colonel Thomas Fitch, who has often been the speaker on great patriotic occasions.

Might not the local order of the Sons of the American Revolution take this matter in hand and begin, with this year, the issuance of an annual call for a Fourth of July preliminary meeting? The revolutionary society should find the task congenial and as for the American public here it is only waiting somebody's signal to begin.

To show how the news agencies are being deceived to further the strategy of the war, observe these two Associated Press cablegrams:

St. Petersburg June 16.—The Vladivostok squadron has returned to port.
St. Petersburg June 20.—The Vladivostok squadron has returned to port.

The first dispatch, a plain untruth in view of the subsequent sighting of Skrydloff's ships near the Straits of Tsuguro, must have been sent out to keep the Japanese fleet from pursuing. Four days later in a cablegram of the same wording the actual arrival of the squadron was noted.

Superintendent Holloway, as a result of his survey of conditions on Hawaii, will start repairs on the Volcano road by the first of July. Four miles of road at Hualala will be repaired, making it good to the junction with the road to the Volcano House. Several miles in the Puna district will receive attention. Four bridges are to be built in North Hilo. The new jail and continuance of Hualala will be put on as soon as the Attorney General decides on the site.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to amend the National Antiquities Act, which will give the President authority to declare any public lands to be a national monument.

SKILFUL MECHANIC HAS PASSED AWAY

Hugh Colin Reid, for twenty-two years past foreman of the pattern department of the Honolulu Iron Works, died at 1:25 o'clock yesterday morning from paralysis, of which a previous stroke visited him two years ago. He was a native of Scotland and a highly competent man in his trade. His age was 55 years. He leaves a wife and small family. The funeral will take place at 1:30 this afternoon from Williams' undertaking parlors, and be under the auspices of Oahu Lodge, K. of P., of which Mr. Reid was a member.

Dr. Cyrus Teed, head of the Koreshan Unity, which believes that the earth is a hollow shell, of which the human race inhabits the interior, and John Temple Graves, the Georgia editor, who has been trying to swing Florida into line for Hearst, arrived in Tampa on the same night recently, each with the intention of addressing an audience on his favorite topic. Graves was delayed, and a crowd waited impatiently at the courthouse for his appearance. Dr. Teed took advantage of the opportunity, and, mounting the platform, proceeded without introducing himself to expound his theories about the convexity of the earth's surface. An old-line Democrat from the country who had come into town to hear Graves, listened to the Koreshan's arguments for some time, then arose and addressed the speaker from the middle of the hall: "See here, Mr. Graves, I've stood for Cleveland Democrats and their radical-like temerity, and I've voted 'er straight like a man; I've stood for Bryan Democrats, with their 16 to 1 never can win monkey business, and I've voted 'er straight like a man; but if you Hearst Democrats are a-going to try to make the people of this country believe that we are walking on the inside of this earth, with our heads p'inted to hell and our toes p'inted to the angels, right here's where I quit the old ship, by gum!"

Noah Webster was, as might be supposed, a stickler for good English, and often reproved his wife's misuse of the language. On one occasion Webster happened to be alone in the dining-room with his very pretty housemaid, and, being susceptible to such charms, put his arms around her and kissed her squarely on the mouth. Just at this moment Mrs. Webster entered the room, gasped, stood aghast, and in a tone of horror exclaimed: "Why, Noah, I am surprised!" Whereupon Mr. Webster, coolly and calmly, but with every evidence of disgust, turned upon her. "How many times must I correct you on the use of simple words?" he remarked; "you mean, madam, that you are astonished. I, madam, I am the one that is surprised."

J. Pierpont Morgan is gifted with a great deal more of humor than is generally known. Not long ago, while in London, he was introduced to a lady who made some pretensions to peerage. "Pardon me," said this lady, haughtily, "to which Morgans do you belong?" "Oh, we are an independent branch," replied Mr. Morgan, slyly; "but we date back to the Norman kings." "Ah, then you have a coat of arms?" Mr. Morgan dug down into his pocket and brought forth a shining American twenty-dollar gold piece. "This," he said, "is our coat of arms; a few other families have adopted the same emblem. But," he continued, confidentially, "we are gathering them in as fast as possible."

"Ask him what he thinks of the Americans," said the reporter to the interpreter who was helping him interview the distinguished Japanese. The interpreter asked the question, and the distinguished visitor made a reply. "He says," the interpreter translated, "that the Americans are the greatest people he has seen in his travels. Indeed, he declares, they may well be called 'the Japanese of the West.'"

The hedge of night-blooming cereus overhanging the stone walls surrounding Oahu College is blooming nightly. The present moonlight season gives a fine opportunity to see the big white flowers.



Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure this cough. For 40 years it has been the standard cough remedy for children. Look out for cheap imitations. Get the genuine.

In large and small bottles. Sold everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a standard remedy for coughs and bronchitis. It is made of pure ingredients and is perfectly safe for children. It is sold in large and small bottles. Beware of cheap imitations. Get the genuine.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)
The bark Santiago sails next Tuesday for San Francisco.

The Pauoa road bridge will be closed to traffic from June 20 to June 25 while same is being reconstructed.

Collector E. R. Stackable has received instructions from the Treasury Department to appeal from the Board of General Appraisers, New York, on its empty sake tub decision.

A test case in the Federal court is to be brought, at the instance of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., to decide whether the wages of seamen in the trade between Territorial ports are subject to attachment for taxes of the Territory.

Prof. E. Cook, who has conducted a school of music here for eight years, left on the Siberia for Hongkong where he will perhaps remain. Mr. and Mrs. Cook, who are well known here, will be missed by many friends who wish them satisfaction in their new home.

Levi P. Kauhoe, postmaster at Kapaa, Kauai, is under suspension for a shortage in his accounts reported by Frank J. Hare, postoffice inspector. The deficiency is mentioned as about \$1800 but the investigation is incomplete. Hee Fat has been placed in temporary charge of the Kapaa postoffice by Kauhoe's bondsman.

Judge A. N. Kepoikai gave great satisfaction to the members of the bar attending his first term's presiding over the Second Circuit Court. Before the court adjourned several of them took occasion to utter their sentiments in that regard. The judge after the decision closing of term for lack of funds gave a grand luan to his friends.

Judge Dole gave a decision yesterday denying former Court Stenographer J. D. Avery's claim of \$153.60 compensation for transcribing evidence for the court itself in the British ship Ivanhoe admiralty case. The law was stated to be that the stenographer's salary covered work he did for the court, he being entitled to fee only for work required by litigants.

Colonel Z. S. Spaulding with his wife returned yesterday from the American mainland and European continent, remaining in town a few hours before proceeding on an Inter-Island steamer to Kauai, where they will now take up permanent residence at Keala.

Mrs. Spaulding has not been in the Territory for fifteen years, having lived the past few years at Naples. Her health has been failing of late and she returns in response to an ardently expressed desire to revisit Hawaii. R. P. Spaulding accompanies them to Kauai.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)
A. M. G. Luce, administratrix of the estate of M. E. Luce, deceased, filed in court the receipt of B. M. G. Luce, one of the legatees, for \$3555.74 in full of her claim.

Castle & Cooke received a cablegram yesterday to the effect the ship Hawaiian Isles had just sailed from New-castle for Honolulu with coal. She will take a cargo of sugar from here to Delaware Breakwater.

A plea in bar was presented before Judge De Bolt to the indictment of Becky Houghtaling, Henry Delanux and Henry Ramos for malicious injury, on the ground that defendants had been tried for the same offense and acquitted in the Honolulu District Court. Argument will take place tomorrow morning.

High Sheriff Brown and the "Nachur Man" had a conference yesterday at which the former intimated that the "Nachur Man" would have to put on more clothing or be prosecuted as a vagrant. The alternative was that he might depart for San Francisco on the Sierra. The "Nachur Man" acquiesced in the latter proposition.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, was too much under the influence of the channel seas to appear before Judge Robinson yesterday in the injunction suit of John Lucas against himself and the American-Hawaiian Engineering Co. relative to the Brewer wharf contract. The case was therefore postponed until tomorrow.

Owing to the absence of the Governor, it devolves on Secretary and Acting Governor A. L. C. Atkinson to prepare the annual report of the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior on the conditions of the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Atkinson has invited the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to furnish information.

The Inter-Island Company's steamer Hanaie, Captain Piltz, departed at noon yesterday for San Francisco, with about fifty Japanese passengers. The vessel will average nine knots per hour and may arrive at San Francisco about June 28 with fair weather. The Hanaie will probably be sold on the coast.

J. L. Coeper has applied for a 21-year lease of Diamond Head.

Louis Vasconcellos was naturalized by Judge Dole yesterday.

D. L. Van Dine of the U. S. Experiment Station is going to Hawaii by today's steamer.

Auditor Fisher found nothing against officials in his recent inspection of public offices on Maui and Hawaii.

Philip Naama, clerk to Dr. L. E. Cofer of the U. S. Marine Hospital service, will leave for Hilo today on the Kinau.

Among the passengers for the Sierra departing today will be Col. Luken, T. B. Lyons and J. L. Coe, Democratic delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis.

CHOLERA INFANTUM—This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and water or a decoction with Rock and a cure is usually effected in a few hours.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. PERRY, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 20, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	800
SUGAR.				
Ewa Agricultural	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agric. & Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100	.....	48
Haw. Con. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	48	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	22	23
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	100
Honokaa	2,000,000	100	.....	104 1/2
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	100
Kahuku	500,000	20	17 1/2	18
Kahului Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	.....	104 1/2
Kapahulu	100,000	100	.....	85 1/2
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	120
Nobryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	.....	10
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	88	.....
Onomaea	1,000,000	20	28	24 1/2
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	10
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	.....	10
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	3
Panama Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	146
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	75	.....
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	38	40
Waialua	700,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	252,000	100	.....	150
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	90	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	70	80
Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.	150,000	100	.....	82
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	72 1/2
Hilo & K. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	68
Haw. Ter. 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	90
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Ewa Plant. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahuku R. R. Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Pala 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Haiku 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.
Five Ewa @ \$20; 25 Olan @ \$3.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	June	BAROM.		THERM.		Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Min	Max				
Mon	11:50	0.29.9	69	83	00	67	1	NE	1-2
Tue	12:29	0.29.94	73	88	00	64	3	NE	0-2
Wed	13:30	0.29.97	73	88	01	69	17	NE	1-2
Thurs	14:30	0.29.97	73	82	01	67	16	NE	1-2
Friday	15:29	0.29.96	72	81	01	68	15	NE	1-2
Sat	16:29	0.29.97	73	82	00	63	2-5	NE	1-2
Sunday	17:29	0.29.94	71	82	01	68	3	NE	2-5

PUNAHOU GRADUATES

The Class of 1904 Got Diplomas Last Night.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Pauahi Hall, the beautiful chapel and assembly room of Oahu College was full of people last night to attend the commencement exercises of the class of 1904. The majority of the audience were women whose white summer costumes gave the hall a festive appearance. During the exercises the electric lights went out and for perhaps twenty minutes the place was pitch dark; but a young graduate, Miss Amy Pinkham Hill, who was delivering the valedictory, kept on to the finish, receiving tremendous applause, and the rest of the time was pleasantly whiled away in hearing an organ voluntary by Professor Gerard Barton.

The evening's program began with a masterly organ prelude—"Pillar of Clouds"—by Br. Barton, which was followed by the invocation of Rev. W. D. Westervelt. The honors of the salutatory, third honors, went to George Clarence Pearson, son of Rev. Geo. L. Pearson, who spoke in a thoughtful way on "The Influence of Democracy in America." The salutatory with second honors, "Song Birds of Hawaii," was delivered by Percy Gynialis Hiwa Deverill. It was an essay showing careful study and an accurate knowledge of an interesting subject. The next number on the program, a violin solo by Miss Florence Hall was omitted, the young woman having hurt her finger.

The commencement address by Walter G. Smith was the occasion, in the introductory remarks by President Griffiths, of some pleasant compliments to the Advertiser as "the organ of civic righteousness." Mr. Smith's address which was entitled "Getting On in the World," will be published by request of Prof. Alexander, Bishop Restarick and others, in tomorrow's paper, its length precluding its insertion here.

The piano solo, in minor, by Esther Dagmar Sorenson, was a pleasant change in the program and was received with a salvo of hand-clappings.

The valedictory, first honors, "The Heroines of Scott," was so excellent that it is given in full below. The valedictorian was Amy Pinkham Hill and it was during her appearance on the platform that the lights went out and put her self-possession to the test.

THE VALEDICTORY.

Imperfection is the fashion of this world if not its law. The fashion is more prevalent in the higher order of created things than in the lower, for the more complicated the structure, the more difficult is its mechanism, and the more readily are its parts deranged. Consequently, there are more failures in reaching the perfection of the type in humanity, than in the lower animal world, or in the vegetable kingdom. Indeed it is never reached. A perfect bird or flower is not rare, but whoever saw a perfect man or woman? Yet a belief in human perfection is in every right mind, and an aspiration to reach it in every right heart.

Through all English literature there runs an idea of feminine excellence, and whether it be Chaucer's Emily, Spencer's Una, Shakespeare's Portia, Wordsworth's portrait of the one who had

"A countenance in which did meet Sweet records, promises as sweet;" whether it be Ethel Newcomb, or Romola, or any other heroine of fiction, we find, according to his intellectual ability and spiritual insight, the author's conception of woman.

It is to Scott's ideal I wish to call your attention,—an ideal that unites and harmonizes the strong and the graceful; the firm and the soft; the courageous and the modest; the wise and the innocent; the true and the kind; the dignified and the gracious. As in every cable of the British navy a red thread runs through the entire length to identify it against wrong appropriation. Over all seas, into all ports, however widely remote, this little and almost unnoticeable sign of proprietorship goes with its quiet expression of the far-reaching power and dominion of English sovereignty. So, in the women of the Waverley Novels, whatever their station, whatever their land, or period, or tongue, is the unmistakable strand—the touch and the stamp of the Wizard of the North.

There is Ellen Douglas, a mountain maiden whose very heart seems to throb in sympathy with nature. She is wild and timid as the deer, but her step is light that

"E'en the slight harebell raised its head, Elastic from her airy tread."

Her voice— "Thine silver sounds, so soft, so clear, The listener held his breath to hear."

Her outer vigor and beauty seem but the visible expression of her inner strength and grace.

"Her kindness and her worth to give, Not least in her blue eyes; Not least in her blue eyes; Give back the shaggy lunatic more true."

Then every freckled cheek was flushed, The quivering movements of her breast.

Through golden hair at the same time In nature and in beauty, she shone like a star with a holy glow, and it is to herself, even when such truth may seem the life of fiction and of love.

She is equal to occasions, and whether it be the companion of her exiled father on the island or in the convent, or all she holds dear, or, accompanied by the loyal minstrel, makes her way to the unknown King's castle to intercede for her father's life, she is the fearless, devoted daughter of the Douglas, whose soul

"Though feminine and weak, Can image his; even as the lake, itself disturbed by slightest stroke, Reflects the invulnerable rock."

Then there is the beautiful Jewess, Rebecca cannot look to her father with the admiration held by the Scotch daughter, but with pride, she boasts of the ancient glories of her race: "Such were the princes of Judah, now such no more! Yet there are those among them who shame not such high descent, and of such shall be the daughter of Isaac!"

We greatly admire her fortitude and self-reliance in rising above the position she was again and again placed in, by the abuse and indignity shown toward her people. Situated as she was in the castle of Front-de-Bœuf, powerless to command help, barred from all means of escape, and threatened by the Templar, with high and firm resolve, and dignity almost superhuman, she prepares to plunge over the precipice. Life may be sacrificed, but honor never. In making a character so worthy, so lovable, and so possible, Scott was the first writer to speak for the despised race and to show that even Nazareth may furnish a prophet. Hitherto, in poetry and in prose, the Jew had been represented as worthy the hatred and persecution of the Christian world; since, have followed portraits, if less beautiful, at least attesting the humanity of the Hebrew and the long tragedy of his race.

Edith beards the lion in his den, hurls defiance in the teeth of fierce King Richard, yet she will yield the activity that her proud spirit loves, and go into a convent rather than violate feminine delicacy and reserve. She is proud, but very gentle.

Diana Vernon is as fearless in the chase as her huntsmen cousins, leaping fences and ditches, and racing with the foremost. She is as safe in the Council as her Jesuit cousin, guarding state secrets that risk her life and nearly wreck her happiness; yet, she is as playful as a kitten, as sweet as a rose.

The Fair Maid of Perth is intelligent beyond her time. She has a martyr-like resolution, a royal delicacy and fineness of nature; still, she is obedient and humble, and has no ambition above her lowly station.

Anne of Guirneir climbs the mountain like a chamois-hunter, leaps from rock to rock like the chamois itself, yet in womanliness is behind none of the others.

Jeanie Deans, the best of Scott's heroines, is hardy and sturdy and homely, stubbornly resolute, stubbornly conscientious, yet so tender, so large in heart, so thoroughly a woman, that a Duke does her homage; a Queen, overcome by the eloquence of love, makes the very law bend to the prayers of the peasant girl.

These instances may serve to illustrate the type of womanhood Scott has given to us, a type that combines strength and beauty, and which, in the union, makes a just balance of qualities that seem opposite. In real life there is a tendency to the development of one side of character at the expense of the other side. The firm are stubborn, the independent are violent, the conscientious are severe, the soft are weak. The good are too often ungracious; the gracious are too often bad. To Scott it seemed that "these things ought not so to be," and he has given us pictures of rounded and radiant perfection.

As a last word, I wish, classmates, to suggest that this perfection lay in the cultivation of body, mind and heart. After your years of life together, we weakly, meanly give up our right—our birthright—if we do not strive to make our own those ideals of poets and prose writers which we have come to know.

"Now is the high tide of the year: Joy comes, grief goes, we know not how;

Everything is happy now, Everything is upward striving, 'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true As for grass to be green or skies to be blue."

"Tis the natural way of living." God grant it may not take us until the winter of life to learn that it is "Not that which we give, but what we share."

Goodbye is never easy. Punahou has meant too much to us to say the word lightly—it has meant home and friends; it has meant work, to be sure, but it has meant plenty of play; it has meant realization of the beauty of knowledge, and the beauty of service, a vision of those

"Truths that wake,

To perish never: Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavor,

Nor Man nor Boy, Nor all that is at enmity with Joy, Can utterly abolish or destroy."

And to the friends who have helped us to get these truths, to the trustees who have provided them, to the teachers who have lived them as they have taught them, the Class of 1904 expresses its gratitude.

AMY P. HILL, Oahu College, June 15, 1904.

The announcement of the Damon Historical prizes was made next, by President Griffiths. The first prize went to Ernest Nathaniel Smith and the second to Ferdinand Schnack. This was followed by the award to Miss Florence Hall of the honor of going on the tablet of fame, a bronze inscription to those who, during each year, have served the college best.

Then came the presentation of diplomas, President Griffiths making, in advance, a practical and graceful address on commendation and referring to the fact that the class of 1904 is the largest ever graduated from Oahu College and the one having the largest percentage of members entering college. Those who received the diplomas were the following:

Charles Montgomery, George Deverill, H. L. Smith, George L. Pearson, Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

RESIDENCE IS BURNED

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The residence of Albert Ludloff, dairyman at Kailahi, near Wilcox's point, a block makai from King street and a little past Beckley street, was completely destroyed by fire last evening between eight-thirty and nine-thirty. Mr. Ludloff with his wife and children escaped with the clothes they had on, everything but a few household effects perishing in the fierce fire. An insurance of \$2000 in the Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London, covers the original cost of the house and part of the furnishings.

The alarm, 57, was turned in at 8:50 the fire being said to be, on the calendar, two hundred feet Ewa of the King street pumping plant. The Palama engine responded with a hose cart from Central. Chief Thurston was easily on the spot followed by the patrol wagon. The fire was thought at first to be Allen Herbert's residence now used as the Alexander Young Hotel's farm, or the poi factory which is opposite Ludloff's house. It was a long drive, some two miles, for the horses and when the fire was reached the Palama engine had a hose attached to the nearest hydrant, on Beckley street. It took all the hose off the reel to reach the conflagration and little water was forthcoming at that, barely enough to reach the skirts of the fire.

Ludloff's house, a frame residence of one story, with several rooms and verandah was gone when Chief Thurston arrived and all energies were directed to saving neighboring property, somewhat thickly scattered. The next cottage belonging to a Portuguese now on Maui, caught fire but was tackled by the axe men and saved from entire destruction. The wind, fortunately was light and the sparks did not carry.

Ludloff's wife who was putting her children to bed and barely escaped was overcome and taken charge of by neighbors. Ludloff himself resorted to tears and was overcome at the loss of his house, furniture including three paintings whose loss he particularly bemoaned, and one hundred chickens.

He was sitting in his room reading the paper when he heard a noise in his bedroom where there was a lamp. Jumping up, he found the hall in flames and all access to his room barred. He called to his wife and the children, who got out just in time. Ludloff says the curtain was up and the window open not more than a foot. He thinks a cat may have upset the lamp. The dry framework burned fiercely and the lack of water settled all hopes.

The house is said to have cost \$1750 and has \$1500 insurance with another \$500 on the furniture. Ludloff once sold milk from Ahulmanu Ranch and was then located on Nuuanu Avenue. The burned home was comparatively new. The fire was reported out at 10 p. m.

George Clarence Pearson, Ferdinand John Henry Schnack, Ernest Nathaniel Smith, Eleanor Julia Waterhouse, Percival Wayland White Jr.

General Course—Tom Ayoy, Julia Mills Damon, Amy Pinkham Hill, Ethel Constance Restarick, Allen Campbell Robinson, Esther Dagmar Sorenson, Philip Chin Wong, Joseph Yuke Tong Zane.

Commercial Course—Percy Gynialis Hiwa Deverill, Katherine Mary Hannestad.

Just before the closing chorus, "O Happy Day," the platform was piled with flowers. The chorus was rendered by a large class of young women and some young men. When it was over, Rev. Mr. Westervelt gave the benediction and the audience filed out.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Class Day exercises of the graduating class of '04 of Oahu College were held yesterday in the cool shadow of Pauahi Hall, the function resolving itself more or less into a garden party. The stone terrace was decorated in national colors and the college colors were conspicuous as a background for the class as it stood in a row to receive the congratulations of the guests. The presence of the Hawaiian Government band, which played beneath a big tree, was an added attraction to a pretty school ceremony.

Following the reception, Harold Castle, president of the class, mounted the terrace and made an address accompanying the presentation of a beautiful Hawaiian flag to the college on behalf of the '04 class. As he concluded he raised his hand and pointed to the flagstaff and at that moment the ball of bunting at the peak broke its fastenings and fluttered to the breeze, a fine emblem of old Hawaii. The band at once struck up Hawaii Ponoi, concluding a spectacular ceremony in melody. Mr. Castle referred to the Hawaiian ensign as one to which all scholars had been endeared by association in their early school life.

The Class Prophecy, a very interesting fiction, was read by Miss Constance Restarick, its amusing particulars and references to class members being applauded.

The Class Will, a very unique document containing the last will and testament of the senior class, was read by Ernest N. Smith amid laughter and applause.

George Hannestad made a brief address upon the sentiment surrounding the planting of a class tree, and a very pretty young shade tree was planted adjacent to the walk leading to science Hall and opposite the building has been planted by the class of '04.

Following the service of light refreshments the guests repaired to the campus where young women, Arthur and Ethel Smith occupied in the ring instrument. The instrument, which is quite unique upon which the contestants take their cue or cue, which they endeavor to make into a song composed from their respective studies was exciting and played a good performance.

ALL SORTS OF FIGHTS

(Continued from page 2.)

to a just and true account with the plaintiff concerning the rents and revenues collected, with respect to the premises mentioned, for the period between the date of their original bill and the date of the final hearing, or of the final decree, as shall seem most appropriate.

That the defendants may be decreed to hold the premises, so purchased by them, as trustees for themselves and the plaintiff, in the proportion of nine-sixteenths for them and seven-sixteenths for him, he undertaking to pay them seven-sixteenths of the entire price paid or agreed to be paid by them, or whatever sum the court shall find to be equitably payable by him.

That when his share of the price is decreed the defendants be compelled to execute a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of seven-sixteenths of the property to him.

That, pending a final decision in this suit, a receiver be appointed to take possession and control of the premises and to collect all the rents and revenues thereof, holding such subject to the orders of the court, and to preserve and care for the premises and otherwise to act as he shall be ordered by the court from time to time.

That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief in the premises as the circumstances shall warrant and the law provide.

THE BOARDMAN ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of George E. Boardman, deceased, Cecil Brown, administrator, with the will annexed, has rendered his final account with a petition for discharge. The receipts are \$21,760.05 and payments \$21,550.15, leaving a balance in hand of \$209.90. Of the receipts the larger amounts are \$10,684.11 life insurance, \$587.08 on fire claim award and \$155.82 balance on such award less ten per cent. discount on bonds.

Charles F. Peterson was appointed by Judge Robinson as guardian of the property of Vincent Pedro, a minor, under \$25 bond.

LEGAL PROOFREADING.

In the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. John Kuokoa and Kahue Kailai, a stipulation is filed in the Supreme Court by M. F. Prosser for the Territory and Smith & Parsons for the defendants, allowing a correction of the bill of exceptions where the word "sustained" was inadvertently written instead of the word "dismissed." The stipulation is made subject to the court's approval.

KAMEHAMEHA TOMB.

(Continued from Page 2.)

part in it. Many of the chiefs who lie here saw with prophetic eye the changes which came later.

For us the past is past. We are living now. This is our day. We shall fulfill our part if we try as these departed chiefs did to cultivate good understanding and good feeling; to advance, not to stand still dwelling on the past. If these chiefs could return to earth they would tell us again, as they would long ago, that the life of a people is established in righteousness. Obedience to the laws of God, this alone will give vigor, permanence, and increase to the race.

What a lesson this all is! How interesting is the history of these chiefs! How eager they were to give opportunities to their people! All honor be to them! All gratitude be to them! They showed the capacity of their race. Let the children of Hawaii be faithful to their memories and to the best traditions of these departed ones.

The souls of these chiefs are with God! He is their God! He is our God! Self sacrifice not self interest makes their memories instructive.

May they rest in peace. May they at last attain to the resurrection of the just, and may we with them have a place in the Eternal Kingdom of God's dear Son.

Then followed the impressive consecration service of the church during which the Bishop extended his hands in blessing over both tombs. The singing of hymns was followed by the singing of Aloha Oe and Hawaii Ponoi. At the conclusion of this musical program, Bishop Restarick, the clergy and choir walked slowly about the tombs, making circuits of each to the music of a dirge played by the band.

As the crowd dispersed an aged male old-singer, standing near the new tomb, broke into the monotonous singing of meles detailing the genealogies of the dead royalty.

The new tomb is an imposing structure. Upon the grassy arch of the tomb proper is a heavy concrete block about ten feet long and two feet in height. From the four corners, low, thick pillars of concrete rear themselves as supports for an immense slab of concrete which in turn is topped by another with Grecian facades. A ball of concrete surmounts the whole, this last ornament typifying a tabu ball.

The concrete was made from broken stone brought from the island mountains and therefore resembles the familiar dark-mouse-colored lava stone. Upon the sides of the slab surmounting the pedestals the names of those occupying the tomb are engraved and lettered in gold. The names are H. C. Wallis, J. Kaimipahala Young, Fanny K. Kaimipahala, Henni Y. Noma, Albert K. Kaimipahala, John K. Lailahi, Peter Kaimipahala, T. C. B. Hooke, O. Kaimipahala.

The tomb was erected at a cost of about \$1000, this sum being furnished by the Hawaiian people. The names of the donors are engraved on the sides of the tomb. The names are H. C. Wallis, J. Kaimipahala Young, Fanny K. Kaimipahala, Henni Y. Noma, Albert K. Kaimipahala, John K. Lailahi, Peter Kaimipahala, T. C. B. Hooke, O. Kaimipahala.

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by friends of the Kamehameha dynasty. The nine coffins were removed some time since from the Mausoleum, along with those of the Kamehameha dynasty to a temporary structure of wood, and the mausoleum building was remodelled and renovated. The tomb was completed before the Mausoleum was ready and the remains of the above mentioned were placed in the tomb at night time with weird, ancient ceremonies. Later the caskets of the Kamehameha dynasty were again placed in the Mausoleum with similar ceremonies.

U. S. BEET SUGAR TO COMPETE WITH WORLD

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Wilson is not only a staunch friend of the beet sugar industry, but he is one of those indefatigable officials who never get discouraged, never permit an obstacle, however formidable it may appear, to prevent their working to a given end, provided that end be desirable, and who, without ostentation, circumvent and override drawbacks which would completely dishearten the average individual.

"When Congress deems it unwise to give us more tariff on any agricultural product, we must seek to produce that product more cheaply," is the Secretary's motto. The ordinary beet sugar factory is enormously expensive, costing from half a million dollars up, and the question of getting the beet pulp, after the sugar is extracted, back to the farm to be utilized as stock feed is a serious one. In probably the majority of cases it cannot be done economically. Many of the beets are shipped in to the big factories from far distant farms, some of them a hundred miles away, and it is obviously impracticable to ship the pulp back for feed. But the Secretary's beet sugar experts are looking into the feasibility of establishing numerous small plants at a cost of a comparatively few thousand dollars in which the preliminary process of sugar extraction can be accomplished; in other words, where crude beet sugar can be made. If his idea can be worked out in practice it will mean a wonderful advance in both American sugar making and cattle feeding.

"For instance," said he, "if they could have one big refining factory in the middle of the State of Iowa, and then a great number of small plants throughout the State to reduce the beets to crude sugar, it would enable the farmers to utilize their pulp to great advantage and would tremendously stimulate sugar beet growing."

"Another thing—these great factories, as they are operated now, can make sugar for only a few months each year; then they must shut down until the next crop, during which period a large investment of capital is idle. If the little factories can do the work of raw manufacturing, the big refinery can be run the year around, as the capacity of the refinery will be regulated according to the output of the small plants. With the small plants well distributed the beet pulp could all be utilized for stock feed; it can be kept in silos as well as can corn fodder or other green feed. Our late bulletin on the subject tells you all about the value of beet pulp. But this other matter is just an idea. There is nothing to say about it. I am just starting some inquiries."

"The most we are doing now in beets," he continued, "is in growing beet seed. We must grow all our own seed in this country. We will keep home half a million dollars a year and we will have better seed. We can grow the best beet seed in the world, as we grow the best beets."

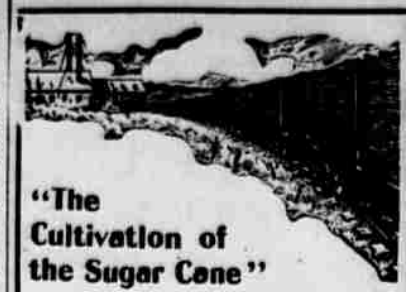
"Better even than the German seed of the long, unpronounceable name?" "Oh, yes, far better. We can grow better beets in America, richer in sugar, and bigger tonnage to the acre; American farmers have grown beets with 28 per cent saccharine and thirty-eight tons to the acre. The question now lies with the farmers. The average yield is far too low—eight tons to the acre. Our people must grow more tonnage. If we can grow an average of fifteen tons to the acre we will then not need any protective tariff—fifteen tons an acre and 18 per cent sugar. That will beat the world."

"Even the Philippines, where they can grow sugar for a cent a pound?" "Yes, we can even let the bars down for the Philippines, and that is coming some time. The advantage which the farmers of our temperate zone will have over the Philippines or Cuba or Hawaii is that, while their soil fertility will decrease with a constant planting to a single crop, our farmers will diversify their crops, and thus keep up the fertility of their soil. Why, even in Hawaii now they are needing to use fertilizer largely. They have to send to Chili for nitrogen, to Florida for phosphate and to Germany for potash, and they have to take over coal from British Columbia to pump water for irrigation. Then the question of transportation from these countries is an item."

"How much of fact is there in the statement made by the opponents of the beet sugar industry that the American farmer will never make a successful beet grower, that he will not get down on his hands and knees, or permit his wife and children to do so, to tend the beet plants the way the foreign growers do?"

"Nothing. Our early growers made a blunder. They tried to cultivate beets with the hoe. They imported Europeans and had their beet crops hoed and weeded by hand. The hoe does not cultivate deep enough. After the planting and the thinning everything should be done with the horse cultivator."

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